NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1876.

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### WORCESTER CONVENTION.

REPUBLICAN TICKET RENOMINATED. CANDIDATES SELECTED BY ACCLAMATION-SUB-JEUIS THAT RUFFLED THE SURFACE OF THE PROCEEDINGS - SPIRITED DEBATE OVER A WOMAN SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION-THE SELECTION OF THE STATE COMMITTEE-BUTLER RECOG-

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention ssembled at Worcester yesterday morning and completed its work in four hours. Senator Boutwell sided and delivered an address, in which the Southern question was treated at length, and the protection of the negro asserted to be the paranount issue of the Presidential campaign. He further declared that the destiny country was in the hands of New-York State. Gov. Rice and the remainder of the present State officers were renominated by acclamation. The platform forcibly insisted upon a speedy return to specie payments, called for a thorough referm of the civil service, and commended for approval the services of Gen. Grant in late war, in the legislation on finance, and in dealing with the measures of the late Democratic House of Representatives. It also contains a clause referring the question of "equal ights irrespective of sex" to the State Legislature. Get. Butler was chosen one of the State Committee.

# SPIRIT OF THE CONVENTION.

INCLINED TO GIVE GEN. GRANT ONLY THE PRAISE DUE HIM-ABLE SPEECHES-A SKIRMISH OVER

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 5 .- The Republican Convention to-day renominated the State ticket by seclamation and was not harassed by Gen. Butler, There was nothing to cause excitement, and the session ought by rights to have been very tame. It was not dull, however, but exceedingly animated. A prohibition delegate who was overfond of talk, and a Boston member who was bored to death with woman suffrage and overanxious to kill it off, gave life to the proceedings.

The convention was called to order at halfpast 11 o'clock by Alanson W. Beard, Chairman of the State Committee. The preliminary business was rattled off with astonishing alacri-Committees on organization, credentials, and resolutions were appointed and sent to the rear of the platform. E. B. Steddard of Worcester soon returned with the names of promment officers. Senator Boatwell was named as chairman, and among the vice-presidents were Chas. Hudson of Lexington, Gen. Banks, Prof. Seelye, John B. Alley, George B. Loring, ex-Gov. Claffin, Collector Simmons, H. H. Faxon, and President Chadbourne. The presence of Gen. Banks was a teken that he had been taken back into full communion with the Republican flock. Mr. Faxon had declined the nomination for Attorney-General on the Prohibition ticket, and doubtless owed his position among the officers to this fact. His attitude toward the Republican party and candidates was rendered exceedingly ambiguous by his course during

Mr. Boutwell was warmly welcomed. His speech was neither long nor animated, but was dignified and impressive. His central topic was the protection of colored men in the South in their right to vote. He met the assertion that the South was a unit for Gov. Tilden with the charge that the colored voters were intimidated and defrauded. If the Southern States could vote freely Gov. Tilden would not be elected, and if the Democrats succeeded in carrying the South and New-York, thus securing a majority of the electoral votes, it would be nothing short of usurpation. Civil service reform and resumption were tremendous questions, but the Southern problem was the crowning issue of the campaign. At the close of Senator Boutwell's address William

E. Blunt, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that there were 1,038 delegates present George F. Hoar next rose to renominate Gov. Rice. It was a ringing speech, deftly fashioned for Massachusetts cars. Beginning with John Endicott and John Winthrop, he referred to the noble line of Massachusetts Governors from Sir Henry Vane and Samuel Adams to Edward Everett and John A. Andrew. He closed by moving the renomination of Gov. Rice by acclamation. After a splutter of talk from a Hampshire delegate who did not know the virtue of a period, Mr. Faxon, the Prohibitionist, entered an earnest protest against the acclamation system. Snap judgment never had gone down with him. There had been chief magistrates in the State who had been drunk while in office. The minority had their rights, and those who were opposed to the renomination of Gov. Rice wanted a fair chance,

Mr. Hoar promptly modified his motion by substituting a rising informal vote for a vote by acclamation. Mr. Faxon was not satisfied and renewed his protest. A delegate asked him if he intended to vote for the candidates of the convention. He replied that he would not vote for men whom he considered unfit for office. After several interruptions a rising vote was taken, about 15 delegates being inthe negative, Mr. Faxon among them. The nomination was then made by acclamation. The other State officers were renominated by acclamation in quick order: Horatio G. Knight for Lieutenant-Governor, H. B. Pierce for Secretary of State, Julius L. Clarke for State Auditor, C. Endicott for Treasurer, and C. R. Train for Attorney-General. The appointment of the State Central Committee brought Mr. Faxon to his feet again. The members he urged should be chosen in the Senatorial districts. A rattling discussion followed, and the innovations made last year were discussed with excellent temper. Mr. Beard finally suggested that the committee must be appointed at once if the canvass were to be entered upon with vigor. This gave Collector Simmons the floor and he made the most of his opportunity. His speech was temperate and good natured; he carried his point, and the delegates from each Senatorial district were instructed to name a member of the Central Committee. Later in the afternoon the convention was relieved from the dilemma of repudiating the system adopted last year. The Senate districts were instructed to select the next committee. The present canvass will be left in the hands of the committee appointed to-day, and hereafter the district conventions and not the presiding officer of the State Conventions will name the State Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions were now ready to report, through John D. Long of Hingham. The platform was abler and more satisfactory than the one adopted last year. On the question of resumption it was direct and unequivocal. The Grant plank was fashioned in excellent taste. The President was praised for his services during the war, for his firmness in adhering to the financial policy of the party. and for his opposition to the encroachments of the Democratic House. This clause of the platform was drawn with consummate tact. The President was commended for the very things for which the Liberals and Independents are forced to admit that he deserves praise. The platform committed the questions of labor, temperance, and equal rights, irrespective of sex, to the Legislature. Mr. Long added that a minority of the committee would preent a resolution in reference to female suffrage. This was the resolution which Henry B. Blackwell had offered early in the session. It invited women who have the qualifications of age, residence, and education required of male voters to take part in the primary meetings of the party, with an equal voice and vote in the nomination of caudidates and the transaction of business. This resolution was ilar to the one adopted by the Prohibitionists. Mr. Blackwell had had it printed on slips with the general woman suffrage planks of previous Repub-lican platforms, and copies had been left on every

chair in the hall. He now came forward and urged

Mr. Crocker of Boston made a vigorous effort to bring the question of woman suffrage squarely before the convention. He said that such resolutions had been dragged into the convention year after year, and it was time to end the farce. He was in favor of voting down woman suffrage in every form, and moved an amendment to the platform reported by the committee, strilling out the words "irrespective of sex." The convention was startled by so radical a proposition, and adjourned for recess very abruptly. After dinner Mr. Long made an able speech in defense of the suffrage plank adopted by the committee. Mr. Crocker replied very vigorously that if the plank favored woman suffrage he asked the convention to vote it down. If it was a "glittering generality" it should certainly be voted Mr. Long's views prevailed, and Mr. Crocker's amendment was defeated, although many delegates voted for it. Mr. Blackwell then made a speech in defense of his resolution, raising a laugh by asserting positively that Mr. Hayes was an earnest advocate of woman suffrage. The resolution was quickly baried.

The convention chose ex-Gov. Thomas Talbot and Stephen Salisbury of Worcester as Presidential Electors by acclamation. The secretary read the names of the State Committee, which had been selected by the delegates in the districts. Among others was that of Gen. Butler. The announcement was received with great applause. Gen. Butler has increased his popularity by staying away from Worcester this year, and keeping in the background save in his own district. The work of the convention was now done. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and the Hon. Martin I. Townsend were introduced. The convention was in the right mood to listen to them, and evinced its pleasure in many ways. An adjournment was ordered about 5 o'clock.

The Republicans are entirely satisfied with the day's work, and declare that an old-time majority will be rolled up this Fall. Gen. Butler's nomina tion for Congress is conceded by delegates from his district, and it is plain from the enthusiasm with which his name has been greeted at the mass meeting and the convention that in the revival of the war feeling, which this canvass has already stimulated, Massachusetts has lost much of her prejudice against him. Dr. Loring is also most certain of getting a nomination for Congress. Delegates from the Hd District say that State Senator Hobart's chances are the best of any of the candidates. Gen. Banks in spite of the honors accorded him here, will probably lose the nommation in his district. In the Worcester District W. W. Rice is working hard for the nomination, and will probably get it.

#### DET ILS OF THE DAY'S WORK.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 5 .- At precisely 1112 o'clock the Republican State Convention was called to order by the Hon. Alvan H. Beard, Chairman of the State Committee, who read the call. Mr. Beard was made temporary chairman and the secretaries of the State committee were appointed temporary secretaries Committees were appointed on credentials, resolutions

Mr. Henry R. Blackwell of Boston then offered the fol-

lowing resolution:

Resolved. That hereafter vomen who are known to be Republicane in principle and who possess the qualifications of age, residence, and education required of male voters, are invited to take part in the primary meetings of our party, with an equal vote and vote in the nomination of candidates and the transaction of business.

The resolution was received with appliance, and hisses

some portions of the ball, and was at once referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate.

port, naming the Hon. George S. Boutweit as chairman, with a long list of vice-presidents and secretaries. Mr. Boutwell was received with applause, and invited the Rev. Mr. Blanchard to invoke the divine blessing. Immediately after this Mr. Boutwell began his address,

which was mainly as follows:

The saccess of the Democratic party will command peace in the South, but it will be a peace secured by the lorcible suppression of every political opinion except its own. It will create a solitode in political affairs, and call it peace. The neutrons will be kept from the polls, and the white Republicans will be murdered, driven out of the country, or intimidated into silence, and we shall then be told that everywhere there is order in the South. These are not dreams nor prophecies, but a plain narrative of existing facts in several States, and to be made universal in the South and permanent in the polley of the government of the country in case the present political campaign ends in a Democratic success. Texas, Arkansas, Massissippi, Alabama, and Georgia have been taken by fraud and force, and by fraud and force they are now held.

The resolution upon the subject passed by the House of Representatives meon the motion of Mr. Scott Lord, a Democrat, the resolution adopted by the Democratic which was mainly as follows.

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The resolution upon the subject passed by the House of Representatives upon the motion of Mr. Scott Lord, a Democrat, the resolution adopted by the Democratic Convention of New-York, are alike a confession that these outrages are assumed national importance, and a confession as well that the Democratic party has more power than others to prevent a repetition of them. It the leaders of the Democratic party are sincere, something might be gained, but they were more prompt to denounce the President for the only measure possible for preventing the outrages of which the resolutions complained than they were in denouncing the outrages themselves, and apparently they were much more in carnest. Nor should we delude ourselves with the idea that these outrages will neither be repeated in the States where they have occurred, nor inflated in States that are yet under Republican rule. The motive for these outrages not only continues, but its force increases each day as we approach the Presidential election. On the 12th of August last, less than one monta ago, Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina was announced to speak at Edgefield Court-house, in that Sinte. The meeting was called by Republicans, the speakers announced were Republicans exclusively, and yet at the hour a body of 600 armsed men appeared and demanded one-half of the time for Democratic orators. Tais demand could not be refused. Gov. Chamberlain spoke, but under great constraint. He was followed by Gen. Butler of Hamburg fame. The meeting was disambed from the first, and before the day closed Gov. Chamberlain and the Kepublicans, calefly negroes, left the grounds, followed by a Democratic orators. Tais defining and insulting the Governor and his supporters. Lethers any one who does not discern the significance of such a day and seeh a scene I is there any one who does not discern the significance of such a day and seeh a scene I is there any one who does not discern the significance of such a day and seeh a scene I is there any one who does not dis

does not realize what is in store for South Caronia, the foremost of the Republican States?

But, gentlemen, there is not a more suggestive and alarming circumstance than the concession which Republicans daily make to each other and to the country, that the South will give a united electoral vote for Mr. Tilden, although we know that in four States our majorities are overwhelming, and that in three others a free canvass and election would give us an even chance of vectory. I am now mly absolute that we shall so act as to save the country from the consequences of these wrongs. Unless we all, Democrats as well as Republicans, misjudge public sentiment and the course of events, Gov. Those has no chance of an election, except by the votes of States which it left to themselves would events, Gov. Finden has no chance of all describes, except
by the votes of States which it left to themselves would
support Gov. Hayes. It then, under such circumstances,
Gov. Tilden is declared President by the two Houses of
Congress in February next, his advancement will be due
to a usurpation as unscrupnious and as bloody as that ey
which Napoleon III. quassed from the Presidency of
France to the throne and title of Emperor of the French.
This is the grave question which now concerns the country.
If the vo coi New-York shall be given for Mr. Tilden he will in form be elected President of the United
states, and by the votes of States in which the voice of
the majority has been etified by arms. The issue, then,
is this: Either Mr. Diden will be thus elected, or he will
be defeated by the vote of the State of New-York. His
election by the honest vote of the country is not possible. It may be deabted whether in these twenty years
the country has been in greater perif or the Republican
party called to meet graver issues.

Mr. Boutweil concluded his speech at 12:15 p. m. Mr. tes of States which it left to themselves w

Mr. Boutwell concluded his speech at 12:15 p. m. Mr. Blunt, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that 308 towns and cities were represented by 1,038 delegates. The Hon. George F. Hoar took the platform and was most heartily received.

Three things, he said, are required of the Governors of Mussachusetts-sagacity, the power to influence legisla tion by wise recommendations, and a good judgment of men. Such a man Massachusetts now had—a man so popular in Boston that they relatesantly gave him up as their Mayor; who had charge of one of the most important committees in Congress during the war, that on Naval Affairs : a man whose intelligence and patriotism were an honor to the State of Massachusetts. This man Mr. Hoar hoped to see nominated by acclamation. He therefore moved that Alexander Rice be thus nominated. (The mention of Mr. Rice's name was received with

great applause.) Mr. Isaac Stone of Northampton, in a brief speech seconded the nomination, and said that from every part of the Commonwealth came calls for the nomination Mr. Rice, and with such a candidate the defeat of the

Democratic candidate would be overwhelming. H. H. Faxon of Quincy said that although he might be in a small minority, yet he would stand up and advocate the rights of toat minority. He never had and never would second a motion to nominate by acclamation, and he rose to-day to enter his protest against such a course. He would not say whether he should vote for Alexander H. Rice or not, but he steed here to-day to

scribed on their banners, "God and the Right." He was for office men unfit for the offices, men who got drun) and made maudlin speeches, he, for one, would bolt the nomination of the convention. If it was true the ma-jority wanted to vote for Alexander H. Rice, let them vote [applause], but give the minority a similar chance. He hoped the convention would proceed to ballot. He rose here because in every convention or body where such a movement was put in motion, he (Mr. Faxon)

rose and opposed it. Mr. Hoar said he sympathized with much that had been said; he was not aware that any considerable number of delegates desired a ballot. He suggestedan informal vote by rising. If, after that, the convention should desire a ballot, he should not object. He moved that Mr. Alexander H. Rice be renominated by a rising vote, and in response, a large number of delegates

The Hon, John C. Park of Newton, said he had the greatest respect for Mr. Faxon, but wanted to know if he understood Mr. Faxon to say that if he did not have his own way he should bolt the nomination.

Mr. Faxon, in reply, said he distinctly stated that if any caudidate was nominated who he did not consider fit for the position, he should scratch his name from the ticket. The great trouble with the Republican party had been, in the past, that it had nominated "saddle-bags" for officers, and if it kept on in that way the party would go to perdition. [Cheers and hisses.] Mr. Faxon sinted distinctly-and he thought that any one present could understand it-that, if this Convention ominated any man who he considered unworthy of the position for which he was nominated, he should scratch his name from his ticket. [Confusion and some hisses.] He (Mr. Faxon) did not hiss down worth a cent, and warned the Republican party that, if it nominated unfit

and improper men, it would surely go to perdition. The informal and rising vote asked for by Mr. Hoar was taken, when nearly every delegate rose to his feet, but 25 votes being indicated as in opposition.

Mr. Wellington of Cambridge moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for Governor. The motion was put and rejected almost unanimously. Mr. Hoar's motion that Alexander H. Rice be nominated was put and carried with but a single dissenting voice. [Immense

Mr. Dooiittle of Boston moved that the Hon. Horatio G. Knight be nominated by acclamation as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Tue metion was adopted

The following additional nondnations were made:

Secretary of State—Henry B. Pierce. Auditor—Julius L. Clark. Treasurer—Charles Endicott. Attorney-General—Charles R. Train.

. THE PLATFORM. The platform was then reported as follows:

The Republican party of Massachusetts ratifies the action of the National Convention at Cincinnati, and piedges its united and carnest support to Ratherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, in full confidence that they are statesmen whose character and career give unquestionable assurance to the whole country that they will be faithful and zealous to maintein the equal rights

questionable assurance to the whole country that they will be faithful and zealous to maintein the equal rights of all citzens under: the law, to bring about the equal rights of all citzens under: the law, to bring about the resumption of specie payments at a date not later than that already fixed by law, and to effect a thorough and radical reform in the civil service.

We are in ravor of a prompt return to specie payments, and of taking no backward step. We hold that the act of Congress fixing the date for resumption is a help and not a hinderance to that end. We are in favor of putting civil service on the ground of merit and fitness, and of lifting it above the instability of political fluctuations. We will sustain the President in retaining and selecting with independence and in the spirit of the Constitution the agents of his administration.

We are in favor of a policy toward States lately in rebellion, which shall make the nationality of the United States so distinctly and universally feit that national citzenship shall be to every human being a protection in life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the expression of opinion: which shall encourage the education of the people, and which with a firm out whee hand shall restore to the South the blessains of peace and the eloyment of all alike of liberty under the law.

The retiring President of the United States is entitled to the crafitude of the country for his nehlevements in its military service, for the firmness with which, as its chief magistrate, he has so often maintained in he national honor and credit, and for the good sense with which, upholding the percogality of his office against the eneronchments of a Democratic party has nothing in its record or its reminded that branch of the Government of the propriety of contining his attention to its legitimate functions.

triety of confining its attention to its legitimate functions.

The Democratic party has nothing in its record or its attitude to command could leave, having no settled principles or policy. It has imaginated no reform, and has added nothing to the beneficence of the Government. It trucked to the demand of the slave power during its supremacy, and cannot be safely intrusted with the fate of trechmen in whose enamerisation it had no sympathy. It presistently resisted the adoption of those amendments to the Constitution which have made it the great charter to fire Constitution which have made it the great charter of right, and its preferescence in them is a change of policy and not of heart. Remembering that in defiance of good fatth it wantenly renealed the Missouri Compromise at the bidding of the South, and represents the instance of the compromises of 1850, we have no fire the security of the republic, and is prefered acceptance of any measures essential condition of every nearest to which we could be more insterically untrue. All that is permanent in English policy in the East may be summed up in a sentence—that we desire to reduce to a minimum the elsected of the republic, and is repeating the perilons experiment of sectional organization of the control of puolic. It made haste to renew its alliance with those who would have destroyed the republic, and is repeating the periods experiment of sectional organization in the South. Founded upon the antagonism of race and celor, its supremacy would again ilinstrate the system which it was guity of inaugurating—of making the civil service the reward for persistency of partisansinj. It is guilty of duplicity in its guancial policy, and offers to the prosperity of the country notaing except the prospect of such interruption in the work of reconstruction, and such an unsettied and hopeless financial policy as would deprive business and labor of that stability which is the first condition of their revival. Its national candidates—one of them an inflationat, and the other guilty of compromising his convictions to conclude a class whose heresies he knows would lead to financial chansara also the disciples of that ultra school, which, before the war, admitted the right of a fante to secede, and since the war denies the power of the mation to protect the lives and rights of his citizens.

We reiterate the declaration of a year ago that the Republican party of Massacousetts will support no man for office whose personal character is not an absolute guarantee of his fidelity to every public trust; and, while we stand plediged to civil service reform, a return to a specie basis, and the equal rights of all American clippens, we demand as a matter of consistency the nomination of only those candidates who will be true to the fulfilment of that pledige.

While the present depression of business and trade is not wholly controllable by pointical agencies, we recognize the necessity and pledige the endeavors of every hearts for their removal; especially the necessity of a wise and not prefectious economy in all State and manicipal expenditures, and to this end if is the outy of every Congressional, Lerislative, and ward district to select for its representatives wise men, who will every Congressional, Lerislative, and ward district to s olution upon the subject passed by the House of | pur

lie money.

In view of the prudent and intelligent administration of the Government of this Commonwealth during the current year, we commend with entire confidence to the suffrages of the people the Hon Aixander H. Rice as again our candidate for Governor, and with him the

suffrages of the people the Hon Alexander H. Rice as again our candidate for Governor, and with him the other nominees of this convention.

We see with grafffeation in the community a popular moral movement, inaependent of politics, in caracts in the cause of personal reformation, and we are in favor of such legislation in the Commonwealth as will promote the causes of education and temperance, labor, and equal rights of American citizens, irrespective of sex. We trankly differ as to methods, but we beseve that these will be best left subject to constitutional imitations to a Legislature which is fresh from the people and familiar with their will.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

## FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Blackwell, as a member of the Committee on Reso intions, made a minority report, and presented the female suffrage resolution which he off-red at the opening of the convention, and which appears above. He offered the resolution as a substitute for the clause in the majority report in reference to the question.

The Hon. G. C. Crocker was not in favor of this convention doing as had previous conventions, recor ing woman suffrage when delegates were opposed to it. He wanted this convention to say directly whether it was in favor of woman suffrage or not. He then moved to strike out the words in the platform " to all American citizens, regardless of sex."

A recess was then taken, and when the convention reassembled at 2:30 p. m. the question was taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Crocker.

While the vote was in progress Mr. Long obtained leave to explain the resolution, and said that the words which it was proposed to strike out were the same as were adopted last year. The resolution declared that the Republican party was in favor of equal rights to all, and if the amendment was adopted it would place the party in a false position. He hoped the amendments would both be rejected.

Mr. Crocker wanted to know whether the clause meant female suffrage or glittering generality. If the former, let us vote it down as such. If the latter, let us vote it down as such, for we want no glittering generalities in our platform. Mr. Crocker's amendment was lost. The resolutions as reported by the committee were then

The question then recurred upon the proposition to adopt the additional resolution proposed by Mr. Black-well. Mr. Blackwell arose, and said the Republican Conven

tion had twice indersed woman suffrage, and he desired that women should be invited to the caucuses to express See Fifth Page.

### SERVIA'S LAST RALLY.

DELIGRAD IN DANGER.

GEN. TCHERNAYEFF AND HIS FORCES AT DELIGRAD -THE PROPOSED MARCH OF THE TURKS ON KRUSEVATZ-WAR NEWS SUPPRESSED AT BEL-GRADE-ENGLAND AROUSED.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1876. From the mass of conflicting dispatches from the seat of war it is possible to summarize the military situation th re as follows:

Tehernayeff and the bulk of the Servian army are at Deligrad, and Alexinatz, if not actually abandoned, is held only by a small force which the Turks will not hesia tate to leave in their rear in case operations are not sur pended shortly. The march of the Turks upon Krusevatz would render Deligrad untenable, and the Servian army s in no condition to fight the Turks on equal terms Despite attempts to diminish the importance of Friday' battle, it was undoubtedly a total and disastrous defeat to the Servians, accompanied by heavy losses in killed and wounded. A Belgrade special says no commedity is so distasteful there now as the truth. A correspondent of a Breslau paper was set upon and beaten on Meuday for saying he had heard there was bad news from th Subordinate officers go about endeavoring to convey to the excited people the impression that Friday's battle resulted in a Servina vic ory; but the Government is fully sensible of the situation, and that it cannot much

onger remain unknown to the population. MONTENEGRO INVADED BY THE TUEKS. LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1876.

The Times Vienna correspondent says:

The Times Vienna correspondent says:

From the positions held by the Turks north-west of Alexinatz they are not ten miles to the road from Krussevatz, to the rear of Deligrad, while ten miles further on they are at Stolatz. In the state of demoralization in which the Servian army must be by this time, the Turks, if they do not again lose their time, as at Kujazevatz, can be master of the whole country in less than a fortisight. On the side of Montenegro, the Turks are preparing to invade from the north-west and south-east simultaneously. Mukhtar Pasha has already entered Montenegrin territory by way of Klobuk, burned the village of Zastafs, and is now encamped at Gradova. Five Montenegrin battailons are opposed to him, but have not ventured to attack yet, and all the Montenegrin forces in Herzegovina are hastening toward Gradova. Dervish Pasha's army on the south-west is not yet reported in motion, but its mere presence there is sufficient to keep Prince Nicholas and a Montenegrin army of 10,000 men from moving against Mukhtar Pasha. The military slimation therefore is greatly in favor of the Turks, should diplomatic action fail to secure a suspension of hostilites."

EUROPE AROUSED AGAINST TURKEY. Although there is nothing to be added to the brief ations for peace, it seems hardly possible either the Porte or the friends of the states quo among the powers can permit the negotiations to fail to result in a pronept suspen-sion of hostilities. It is the almost universal expression of the leading press of Europe that Turkey cannot make too many or too ready concessions to public opinion if strong feeling excited by the Bulgarian massacres. One most important element in this question are the demonstrations now being made in England against Turkey. The feeling is becoming so strong and unmistakable that the friends of the Government likewise are taking up the cry and seeking to prevent the question becoming a party one. A pamphlet on the subject will be published this week by Mr. Gladstone, who has written to his constituents at Greenwich that after the document is completed he will be ready to address a proposed mass meet ing there on the subject.

TURKEY DENOUNCED BY BISHOP FRASER. Earl Russell again writes a letter calling for an Autumi session of Parliament. A letter from the Bishop of Manchester, calling upon the people as a nation to subscribe for the relief of the Bulgarians, contains the following

Come what may—and I do not see anything is likely or even possible to come which can endanger the position of England—it seems impossible, if we are to have any regard for our honor or our good name, that we should any longer throw, or even allow if to be supposed we throw, the shield of the protection of England over a power which, relying on that protection, has done deeds which have startled and shocked the conscience of the whole civilized world.

\*\*ENGLAND\*\*

The Times to-day in a leading article argues that it is a allacy to say Turkey is an independent member of the

in Southeastern Embes in the calling of intermediate States into existence along the Danube has preserved the equilibrium of the European system far better than any forced maintenance of the status quo. It has been a sateguard against Russian preponderance as well as a safety valve of forces that coming the lorever repressed. We can have no shadow of interest in restraining the development of this process. We should be ready to assist the other guaranteeing powers, and even invite them to proceed in this policy. The decision lies with us. If Lord Derby would know, the short, what Englishmen want, it is to easie from vain repetitions of the language of tradition, and to come to an agreement with the Czar on terms of peace which the two powers can press with irresistible natureticy on the Sultan and his ministers.

RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE PROBABLE.

The Pail Mail Gazette apprehends that the Servian re-liance on Russian and has been so palpable throughout that Russia will be almost compelled to protect her now, and may interfere in such a manner as to prayoke general war. This is the only dancer. The Torks bill surely listen to English council if the negotiations are not defeated by Russian demands in excess of the Meanwhile an armistice at least may be regarded as certain.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN AFRICA. SEVERAL VILLAGES BURNED. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1876.

A special dispatch to The Standard, from Madeira, says intelligence has been received there of the outbreak of hostilities on the West coast of Africa. A Bri ish expedition, consisting of three ships under Commodore Bruce, ascended the River Niger and had a conflict with the natives. Several villages were burned, and a number of Englishmen were wounded.

#### INTOLERANCE IN SPAIN. LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1876.

A special dispatch from Madrid to The Standard says: "The Government have ordered all native and foreign Protestant chapels, Bible societies, and sensois to immediately remove all external signs, placards, and inscriptions indicating their faith. The foreign societies have protested to their respective Embassies."

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETIES.

HAMILTON, Oat., Sept. 5 .- The North American Union of St. George's Societies opened its session here to-day. President George J. Bryan, editor of The Euffalo Ecening Post, delivered the annual address. The delegates adopted various measures for the extension of the Order. An invitation from the British Association of Virginia to the members of the Union to attend the grand celebration of Queef. Victoria's birthday in Pel-raburg, Va., next May was received with enthusiasm, and a Commutice of Arrangements was appointed. The Union has decided to meet at Philadelphia next year.

EXTREME SUFFERING AT ST. HYACINTHE. MONTREAL, Sept. 5 .- The number of people reported houseless by the St. Hyacinthe fire is 2,200. More bread was asked for from the city to-day. The people complained of cold last night, and the want of bedding and clothing. A gloomy appearance hangs over the place owing to the heavy losses sustained by mer-chants and others. The officers of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company say that their losses by the fire will not exceed \$20,000.

DOMINION RIFLE MATCHES. OTTAWA, Sept. 5.-The Dominion rifle

natches opened on the Redean Rifle Range at 10 o'clock this morning. The weather was cold and a stiff breeze was blowing from the east. The attendance was very wag blowing from the east. The attendance was very large, though Nova Scotia was not represented for some unexplained reason. The All-Comers' match commenced at 10 o'clock, with 118 entries in the 200-yard range. Capt. Todd of the Governor-G. Lecral's Foot Guard made the highest score, 33, out of a possible 35. The match was not completed. Col. Grawski cutertained the Min-

isters of the Crown and a large number of military men at luncheon to-day at the rifle range.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.-Ex-Queen Isabella will return to Paris on the 29th inst. for the Winter TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 5 .- A fire at Durham to-day destroyed the Argyle Hotel, registry office of Trinity Church, and a half dozen dwellings. Loss, \$25,000.

WASHINGTON.

LETTER TO THE GERMAN EMPEROR. REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CENTENNIAL

CONGRATULATIONS FROM GERMANY-FULL TEXT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The following is the full text of the President's reply to the Emperor of Germany's letter of congratulation on the occasion of the centerary of American independence:

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, to William I., Emperor of Germany, King

America, by William 1., Emperor by Grand 19 of Prussila, dec, dec Great AND GOOD FRIEND: Your letter of June 9, in which you were pleased to offer your cordial constratuations upon the occasion of the Centennial anniversary which we have recently celebrated, was placed in my names on the 4th of July, and its contents were perused eith my faccol estimated.

which we are recorded with unfeigned satisfaction.

Such expressions of sympathy for the past progress of this country and of good wishes for its further welfare as are contained in that communication are the more gratifying because they proceed from the head of a great empire with which this Republic during the whole century of its existence has maintained relations of peace and friendship which have been conspicuous alike in prosperity and in adversity, and have become continually firmer with the increasing progress and prosperity of both countries. It is my sincere desire that this mutual cordiality and this prosperity, which have been the lot of the two countries during the first century of our independence, may be voucheafed to them during the century which is to come.

Wishing you a long reign of health and happiness, I pray God teat He may have your Majesty in His safe and holy keeping.

By the President.

pray God that He and holy keeping.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Washington, July 18, 1876.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1876. The President has carried out his plan relative to the appropriations for rivers and harbors to the extent of referring the whole subject to Gen. Humphreys, chief of engineers, through the Secretary of War. The indorsement of the Secretary of War, which was recommended by the President, directs the engineer to limit the expenditures to \$2,000,000, and to determire the localities and allotments, with the general instruction that no new work is to be begun and that no expenditures s all be continued upon work not clearly ordance with the language of the President's mes accordance with the language of the President's mes-sage to the House. This instruction is also in accord with the recent declaration of the President that he should not spend any of this appropriation upon little creeks in West Virginia. Gen. Humphreys to-day took the bill and began work upon it in accordance with the instructions of his superiors. He was closeted with some of his principal ourean officers during much of the day. It will be many days, possibly some weeks, before the allotments are determined.

The House in reducing expenses enacted that the Naional Bank Redemption Bureau should reduce its force from 152 to 96, or more than one-third. The work of from 152 to 96, or more than one-third. The work of this bureau is to receive, count, and reissue or destroy the circulation of National banks, and the entire expense is met by a pro-rata assessment upon the banks whose money is nandled, so that the apparent saving is little The bureau will be greatly crippied by this action, as the work has steadily increased each year, and in Jane hast reached the lighest amounts yet received in one month. The smallest receipts are in the Spring and Fail months, while the crops are being moved from the West, and the largest in midwinter and midsummer, when money accumulates at New-York. Yet last week, in a very dull season, over \$4,200,000 was handled, making an average daily of \$700,000.

United States Marshal S. P. Packard of Louislana stated in his letter of resignation to the President that, being the candidate for Governor of that State, he apprehends that personal motives would be ascribed to any official action he might be required to take during the campaign. Secretary Chandler has gone to New-York on business

connected with the Republican National Campaigu Com-mittee. It is expected that during his absence some very important documents relative to Mr. Tilden will be made The Cambridge and Dublin University boat crews ar-

rived here to-day from Palladeiphia, and were received by the Analostan boat crew of this city. The force of culisted men in the navy has already been reduced to 7,500 from 8,500, as provided by recent legis-lation.

SUSPENSION OF A BROOKLYN OFFICIAL.

TAYOR SCHROEDER'S COMMUNICATION AND COM-MISSIONER FOWLER'S REPLY-SUPPOSED CAUSE

OF THE SUSPENSION. The rumors mentioned in The Tribune yesterday in regard to the removal of certain Brooklyn confirmed vesterday by the suspension ers of City Works. Notice of his suspension was served upon Mr. Fowler by Mayor Schroeder's chief clerk, Charles McLaughlin, about 2 o'clock, ofter a greater part of the public offices had been closed. The reasons for the suspension will be presented to the Common Council to-day. What they are is not definitely known. It is understood, however, that they cover all of Mr. Fowler's alleged offenses. One of them is the refusal of the Board of City Works to complete the Hempstead Reservoir dam for \$30,000, as directed by the Common Council, out that this is not the only reason is shown by the fact that Commissioner Adams neted with Mr. Fowler in refusing to do the work. Mr. Fowler made an affidavit that there was no money from which the \$30,000 could be obtained except the \$500,000 appropriated for the ecompletion of the reservoir, subject to the approval of the Common Council. On the other hand, it was stated

that there is \$200,000 on the Controller's books to the eredit of the Water Maintenance Fund. Any officer suspended by the Mayor can be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Aldermen. The board at present consists of 14 Republicans and 10 Demorats, there being a vacancy in the Third Ward. Two thirds of the board is therefore 17 members, and in order o secure this vote the Republicans would have to in duce three Democrats to vote for the suspension. It is believed that Mr. Fowler's removal appears not undesirable to many members of the Democratic party, and or this account it is thought that a two-thirds vote can be obtained. At the time when the demand was made by the Democratic General Committee for the removal of Republican employes by the Democratic heads of departments, it was stated that the action of the comwas directed against Mr. Fowler, who was said to have exercised too much authority in the party and to have accupied a too prominent position. The statement was then made at a meeting of the committee that the Demo-

cratic officials were the servants of the party. The letter of Mayor Schroeder to Mr. Fowler was a

I hereby, exercising the power conferred upon me by section 12, Title 3 of the Charter of the City of Brook-yu, suspend you from office as Commissioner of the De-partment of City Works.

Mr. Fowler sent by Commissioner Adams the following communication to the Mayor :

communication to the Mayor:

Your communication announcing my suspension from office is this moment received. The law to which you direct my attention obliges you forthwith to communicate to the Common Council your reasons for my suspension, and, as those reasons are to constitute the charges upon which my removal is to be arged, I respectfully demand a written statement of them, in order that I may prepare for their immediate refutation.

Mayor Schroeder made no reply to this demand. Mr.

Fowler said last night that he had no intention of evading the law in regard to the completion of the reservoir dam, but the order of the Supreme Court compelling the work to be done had not been entered, nor had it been served upon him. He could easily show that there was no money which could be expended upon the dam, but it had been his intention to comply with the law, reserving,

had been his fatention to comply with the law, reserving, however, his right to appeal.

The Mayor declined to give the substance of the charges against Mr. Fowler before presenting them officially to the Board of Aldermen. He had only taken action after mature deliberation. He said that he had no intention of suspending Commissioner Adams. He could not do so without patting a stop to the business of the City Works Department, as the law did not provide for temporary appointments. It would probably take a considerable time for the Aldermen to decide upon the charges, and if a majority of the board of City Works were suspended there would be a serious interruption in an important branch of the city government.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Mayor Stokley to-day received a visit from the delegation of French workmen who were sent here by the Government of France to inspect the Centennial Exhibit on

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The last rail of that portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad connecting this city with Los Angeles was laid this afternoon at Lang's Station. The field is now completed to within 100 miles of the Columbia.

# DEMOCRATS AT HARTFORD.

FORESHADOWING OF TO-DAY'S WORK. V. INGERSOLL DECLINES A RENOMINATION-AP ARRAY OF NAMES-EX-GOV. ENGLISH WILL NOT

RUN-THE MINOR OFFICERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 5 .- The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for State off cers and Presidential electors assembles in this city to morrow. There are present many representative men of the party from different sections of the State. Until within 24 hours it has been the purpose of some of the party leaders to force the rendmination of Gov. Inger soil and his associates on the State ticket. Gov. Ingersoll some time since announced his determination to retire would yield his personal preferences for the sake of the Democracy in the State, has indicated that the conven

At the last moment, however, it is found that Gov. In Horatio Seymour. The party managers have pleaded with him in vain, but they find him obdurate, and as they dare not run the risk of repeating the have at length abandoned the attempt to force a renomination upon him. The Hartford Times announces Gov. Ingersoli's withdrawal this even for the succession. The withdrawal of Gov. Ingersol renders necessary the nomination of a new ticket throughout. The enforced retirement of the other State officers occasions no regret in the party ranks, and in deed for two years past an effort has been made to throw them overboard, and they have been continued or the ticket simply be- cause they were the tail of the In

A bundred hungry politicians stand ready to step into their shoes, and at this stage of the proceedings it is im-possible to tell what will be done when the convention is eady to complete the ticket for Governor. Every other delegate is a candidate for some place. At a meeting of the State Central Committee the following names were canvassed in connection with the first place on the ticket Col. Francis B. Loomis of New-London, Charles M. Pond of Hartford, Nathaniel Wheeler of Bridgeport, Origen 8 James E. English of New-Haven. Ex-Gov. English can be counted out of the field. He peremptorily refused to allow the use of his name, having had sufficient political experience last May, when he was a candidate for United States Senator and was sold out by the party managers Col. Loomis has been a candidate for Gubernatorial honors ever since he joined the Democratic party. He represents the Liberal element of the party. He was tendered the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor when Gov. Ingersoll was first nominated, but preferred to wait and take his chances for the first place when a change was made. It is understood that he is a very wealthy man, and this rumor having gained ground, many of the delegates pronounce him the right man for the place, without inquiry as to anything else but the amount of his money. Col. Loomis is about 55 years of age. During and previous to the war he was an extensive woolen man afacturer. He retired from business some years since and now spends his leisure time in managing a National bank at New-London, in which he holds nearly all the tock. He is a shrewd business man. He wants to be Governor of Connecticut, and is willing to pay liberally for the situation.

Charles M. Pond is strongly urged by lending Hartford politicians, who claim that he would be an available candidate as against Mr. R binson, the Republican nominee, on the score of locality. Mr. Pond also has somewhat of a following in New-Haven County on account of his having voted for Gov. English for Senator last Spring. He has served several terms in each branch of the State Legislature, and rendered himself somewhat conspicuous in the Senate two years ago by his war or the life insurance companies. He inherited a large for tune from his father, the late Lacut.-Gov. Pond, and his friends claim that he will contribute at least as liberally as Col. Loomis to the election fund. There is a suspicion abroad, however, that his candidacy is merely a "blind," and that the Hartford managers will at the last bring out R. D. Hubbard of this city a the dark horse of the occasion. Next to Gov. Ingersoll, Mr. Hubbard is the strongest candidate that the Demo ocrats could name. He is a man of marked ability stands in the front rank of the legal profession, and is an orator of remarkable brilliancy and power. He is per haps the only man in the Democratic ranks who is the equal of the Republican candidate in ability and profesnal standing. He is not, however, the stamp of man that the average delegate to a Democratic convention falls in love with. He would not lift his finger or shake hands with a delegate if he was perfectly as ured that by so doing he could secure the nomination.

Nathaniel Wheeler of Bridgeport is of the firm of Wheeler & Wilson, sawing-machine manufacturers, and urged only by those who wish to get him out of the way as a candidate for Congress in the 1Vth District. Origin S. Seymour of Litchfield retired from the beach of the Supreme Court of the State two or three years since, having reached the constitutional limit as to the age of judges—seventy years. His ability is unquestioned. Judge Seymour was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1865, but as the news of the fall of Richmoud came on the day of election, he was buried under an unprecedented majority. It is impossible at this writing to indicate the probabilities for to-morrow. Cel. Loomis's chances rest largely in the hands of Mr. Waller of New-London, late Speaker of the House. If Mr. Waller goes nto the convention to-morrow with determination, the Colonel is likely to realize his aspirations. If Mr. Loomis fails, it looks much as though the nomination would go

to Mr. Hubbard or Mr. Seymour. Strange as it may seem an argument that is being used in favor of the latter by delegates who have souls above dellars and cents is, that he is a poor man. They urge that the money-bag business has been overdone, and that the nomination of a man of brains would take well for a change. This heretical notion is strongly combatted by the blowers and strikers who make something every year by bleeding the candidate. The name of David A. Wells is occasionally whispered, and it is rumored that he is Gov. Tilden's choice. It is reported that Mr. Weils would accept provided Charles Francis Adams is the nominee in Massachusetts and the con-

vention should give him a unantmous vote.

As to the caudidates below Governor there is uncertainty. At present that gives rise to hope in many a Democratic breast. Charles Durand of Derby, Speaker of the House in 1875, and a Liberal, is here and a candidate for Lientenaut-Governor. His name is the only one mentioned, with the exception of Col. Loomis, whose claims for the second place are being urged by the Hart-ford ring for the purpose of killing him off for the first. The Colonel proposes to ride at the head of the procession or drop out. John Cotton Smith, familiarly known as the "Rose of Sharon," announces himself as a candidate for Secretary of State. He is entitled to be considered one of the war-horses of the Democracy, having been a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that nomicated Van Buren.

THE INSURANCE ON THE SONORA.

Boston, Sept. 5 .- The ship Sonora, which was sunk on Monday off Holyhead, was owned by Weld & Co. The insurance on the vessel and cargo was mostly as follows: \$15,000 in Boston, \$15,000 in Chiua, \$10,000 in the American, \$5,000 in the Boyleston, \$5,000 in the Salem Marine, \$10,000 in the Delaware Mutual, \$25,000 in the North American, Philadelphia ; \$10,000 in the Mercantile Mutual, New-York, and smaller sums in other offices. The cargo is probably fully insured in San Francisco and England. In addition to the above there is an insurance of \$5,000 in the Providence, Washington; \$10,000 in the Orient, New-York, and \$5,000 in the State of Penusylvania, making a total of \$115,000 on vessel

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Boston, Sept. 5.—War. A. Thompson, a lawyer of this city, committed suicide at Newton to-day by cutting his threat.

this morning.

S1. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—A terrible storm passed over Leavenworth Cny and county, Kansas, might before last, damaging houses, crops, &c., to the extent of \$50,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.—Edward Harnvis, a Frenchman, engaged should indiging a well in Warvick, was caught yeaternly afternoon by the caving la of sand and gravel, and gradually croshed to death.

gravel, and gradually croshed to death,

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The Nez Perces Indians have node a formal demand upon the commandant of Pers Walla Walla in Oregon for the surrender of two men who while an Indian near there last Spring, and they threaten to have every house in the valley within two weeks in the event of product.